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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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A Comprehensive and Complete
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
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 Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, and all letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
 No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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BIRTHS.

On July 10th, at Shanghai, the wife of I. GORDON, of a daughter.
 On July 20th, at Shanghai, the wife of H. E. CAMPBELL, of a son.

DEATHS.

On June 21st, Mr. C. H. THOMPSON, died between Yokohama and Honolulu, in his 47th year.
 On July 26th, at Shanghai, S. B. DE WILKES, aged 63 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VREUX ROAD
 LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 25TH, 1906

UNDoubtedly the most sensational feature of recent share reports has been the slump in "Farnham's," as they are usually called on the local "Rialto." The price of the shares has been on the decline ever since the New Year, when they were supposed to be worth anything from Tls. 140 to Tls. 150. In the last three or four months their fall was accelerated, and last week, when the liquidation meeting was held, what a contemporary very properly calls "panic prices" were touched. At the outset it may be as well to admit that there has been more panic than reason to cause the extraordinary reduction in market value; and any genuine investor who, for no better cause, has been persuaded to sell out now can claim little sympathy over his loss of something like six hundred pounds sterling per hundred shares. Farnham Boyd's, or, as it is now called, the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., is a sound concern enough, which even in its least busy times, with proper management, may be expected to afford a safe investment with reasonable returns. Unhappily for the ordinary investor, however, the shares appear to have become a popular medium for gambling; and it is these gamblers who have caused all the trouble. For it seems fairly clear

that in former days there was some speculation by men whose interest in the business should have been more identified with the interest of the shareholders generally than was the case. Any suspicion of such operations attracts the outside speculator as a carrion attracts vultures. Whether they be "in the know," or only think they are, the fluctuating value of the shares tempts them more than a steady quotation; and their intervention, of course, adds to the uncertainty and increases the trouble. We presume it will be admitted that company scrip is not really intended to play the part of lottery tickets, and that the price of stock in a normally healthy concern should not ordinarily imitate the jumping-jack. The best of directors, too, especially in communities where personal and other business relations are so much involved, are embarrassed by the condition at which we have hinted. The man who "jumps in and out again" cares little about building up reserves or allowing for depreciation. He wants, in addition to the artificial profits that he makes, as much extra cash as he can get. The ordinary investor also rarely objects to fat dividends, so that the directors' temptation to be less businesslike than they would be as individuals is very great. The change in the management of "Farnham's" does not seem to have restored the confidence that was lost. It is alleged that the new men have allowed the old mud, bad ways to continue. One charge is that the last dividend paid was more than the company earned; and a critic asks if the liquidators are going to make any enquiry into "the finance that prompted the payment of certain dividends—notoriously the one that completed the annual dividend of 28 per cent." Nothing was written off for depreciation of plant and stock, which includes such deteriorating properties as boilers and Chinese tenements. The gentlemen who were elected liquidators, a shareholder thinks, should have had sufficient courage to discontinue the error of their predecessors who paid unearned dividend, whereas they had taken for the purpose Tls. 30,000 from previous years' profits. Some dissatisfaction has also been expressed with the audit certificates; the sketchy manner in which some auditors perform their important duties has lately begun to attract attention; and doubtless public opinion will lead to their really earning the fees they receive. The most interesting statement of all is the one that "personal friendship prevents acrimonious remarks in Shanghai." So it ought, and, we may add, it ought to prevent anonymous attacks and criticisms. But the meaning of the statement will be well understood by all who know anything of the conditions attending company management in the Far East. For "personal friendship" should be read "other business relations," and then it becomes quite clear how a troop of anonymous criticism is so often followed by the report, "There were no questions, and the report and accounts were passed." It is gambling, pure gambling, which seems to have ruined the reputation of this most important business of a most important port. "Farnham's" have been what the brokers call a "fluid" stock, which we take to mean a stock more than usually favoured by bulls and bears. The moral for investors seems obvious:

We learned yesterday that there was no truth in the rumour that the L.C.S. Kingship had struck a mine.

Viscount Katsura, ex-Premier of Japan, is ill with inflammation of the lungs. The news was telegraphed to the N.C. Daily News.

According to a telegram in our Shanghai contemporary, five hundred Japanese cottages were burned in a Yokohama suburb on July 18th.

London is threatened with a new vehicle two seats side by side, propelled by a motor cycle. The company calls them Motor Riches.

The late Sir W. H. Marsh, whose death was announced in our mid-day "Extra" yesterday, has been enjoying a pension of \$2,192.28 from the Hongkong Government since 1887.

A Taipei dispatch to the Asahi says:—An urgent law was promulgated in Formosa on the 17th instant, ordering landed property owned in Formosa by Chinese to be confiscated.

The Seoul Press Weekly reports that a missionary in Korea, the Rev. J. E. Adams, being assaulted by Japanese coolies, drew two revolvers and pointed them at the coolies, who ran away. He was well-armed, for a missionary.

The Times says that a sturgeon scaling close on 550lb. has been forwarded for sale to Billingsgate by the proprietors of Great Lax Weir at Corbally, near Limerick. It was captured at Coanagh while the weir men were fishing for salmon, and it took two boats' crews and special draught nets to bring the creature ashore. It measured 9ft. from snout to tail, with a girth of 4ft.

The Shanghai Municipal Council is stated to be unwilling to re-engage Major Beiragor, its present Chief of Police. So far as we can understand the local papers, his offence seems to have been that he did not let his men kill a sufficient number of the rioters.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 22nd July, 1906, shows that of non-Chinese there were 257 to the Library and 164 to the Museum; and of Chinese 182 to the former and 126 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 439 persons and the Museum by 290.

A considerable amount of crimping appears to be going on at the Pacific coast ports. The World (Vancouver) publishes the following telegram from San Francisco dated the 20th of June:—A tightly corked bottle was picked up under the Santa Fe wharf, and inside was found a paper on which was written: "Shanghai; help. I am held a prisoner on steam schooner Rainier, Clark."

The Nanfapress says that the Council of Finance and the Board of Revenue are to consider a proposal for the establishment of an agricultural bank to assist agriculture, industrial railway and mining business; it is to have a capital of ten million dollars, to be jointly subscribed by merchants and Government officials, and the Yokohama Specie Bank is to be taken as a working model.

The General Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account to 31st December, 1905, show that after making a Special Reserve of £700,000 (£253,343) and deducting current expenses, writing off bad debts, and with the addition of the balance brought forward from 1904, the net profits of the Netherlands Trading Society amount to £1,913,224.41 (£578,627), out of which a dividend of 15 per cent. has been declared.

Orders by Major General Villiers Hutton, C.B., Commanding the troops in South China, dated Hongkong, 24th July, contain the following:—No. 442—Officers Commanding will submit to this Office as early as possible the names of Officers who have a knowledge of Northern Chinese Dialect, and who are recommended for the appointment of Inspector of Chinese Coolies, Transvaal—Salary £200 per annum.

This, copied letter and word, appears in the Financial News: "According to a Peking despatch, the Viceroy of Liang Kwang has made a concession to Great Britain with regard to the Kiang-Canton Railway. The railway in the neighbourhood of Kianglung will be constructed by England and the section near Canton by China, with English capital, English material, and English engineers." We ought to be thankful for the Kianglung concession.

Miss Carrie Moore, who made a hit by singing the "Swallow Song" in "The Dairymaid," has been inundated by letters from women wanting to know how to become strong. (One lady wrote from Canterbury: "Oh, dear Miss Moore, my husband is no taller than I am, but he is stronger, and knocks me about when he likes. I enclose one and joins in stamps for you to tell me how to get strong and be able to knock him about.")

An interesting division took place in the House of Commons on the 14th ult., particulars of which were not telegraphed to Japan. A member of the Opposition proposed that "foreign nations should be compelled to contribute to our revenue by taxing foreign manufactured goods." He declared that the Tariff Reform League might be small, but its voice would always be heard. It was—The figures in the division being 257 to 3 against the proposal.—Chronicle.

The Echo de Chine states, on what is alleged to be good authority, that the French contingent of the army of occupation of China will be withdrawn by the 1st January, 1907. It is not yet known whether the troops will be attached to the forces at present in occupation of Tonking or whether they will be detailed to complement other units. The official telegram merely orders them in command to cease all purchases and works, excepting the most urgent, and not to recruit any more native auxiliaries or sharpshooters. Detailed instructions are expected in due course.

An Atlanta (U.S.A.) gentleman celebrated his fifty-eighth birthday by a particularly cheerful freak dinner. On the table was a black velvet cloth, and the menu cards were black. A skull grined at the side of each plate, while another was suspended from the chandelier over the centre of the table, and, in a black, p-dental sat the figure of a monk draped in black. There was a candle for every course of the dinner. As each course ended one was snuffed out, until no lights were left, and the room was in darkness. But the most startling feature of all seems to have been forgotten. No mention is made of a Chicago dish.

In the House of Commons on June 21st on the vote to complete the sum required for salaries and expenses of the Post Office, Mr. Buxton described the penny postage as the real sheet anchor of postal revenue, and the worst feature of the situation was the telegraph service. It had never been profitable, and now that the telephone system was largely taking its place the revenue from the telegraph was falling off. On the order for the consideration of the London County Council (Money) Bill Mr. Rawlinson drew attention to the growing financial indebtedness of the Council.

Mr. McKinnon Wood said that the rates had only risen from fifteen pence to sixteen pence in the last ten years. The rates were not the chief burden of industry. The chief burden was the great rise in rents.

A junk, lying off Team Shui Po, capsized yesterday afternoon and sunk. Her mast showed above water.

At Alton last month Kiugi Yano, a Japanese, was summoned for riding a motor bicycle of a speed of over 25 miles an hour. The defendant stated he was only trying the bicycle. He did not know the law. He was fined £1, including costs.

Mr. J. C. Gow had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon in Kowloon Dock. While he was engaged at the bottom of No. 1 dock a bucket fell from the top, a considerable height, striking him on the head. Fortunately he was wearing a top hat at the time otherwise the blow would probably have been fatal. As it was his head was severely cut and had to be stitched.

Diligent readers of the illustrated London press will appreciate the following sketch: "The swallow who nests in a railway truck, the cat who adopts a young rabbit, and the collie who mothers a litter of kittens, are all eclipsed. A young eagle has been found on a roof in Fleet-street. It is supposed that its mother, dying over London while migrating, put it down on the roof to rest, and, being startled, flew away without it. This is pure theory, however. The young eagle has been seen by several reporters, but declines to make a statement."

An amusing exchange of courtesies has recently occurred between a well-known Liberal hostess and Mrs. John Burns. Lady H— recently wrote to the wife of the President of the Local Government Board regretting that, as Grosvenor-square was such a long way off from Battersea, she had not been able to call on Mrs. Burns, but added that she hoped Mrs. Burns would come to her party on the 4th. Mrs. Burns replied declining the kind invitation, as Battersea was just as far from Grosvenor-square as Grosvenor-square was from Battersea.

A new phase of the salvage operations on the battleship Montagu was entered upon. Owing to the bottom in the fore part of the vessel being unsupported it has given signs of breaking, and Sir Philip Watts, Director of Naval Construction, having inspected the stranded ship, decided that the side armour should be removed. This was regarded as a risky experiment, as the armour assists to maintain the vessel in form under the abnormal strain. It was proposed to fetch the floating dock at Bermuda to land to place the Montagu in, when floated, for temporary repairs. It would take three or four weeks to tow the dock across the Atlantic.

Most people consider that there are certain facts of life which are not desirable subjects for treatment in a work of fiction, and that the better course is to shut one's eyes and ignore them. All society, in fact, is based upon a "conspiracy of silence" in regard to unwholesome truths. Yet to the literary artist no phase of human relationship, and no fact of life can be proscribed. In "Mr. and Mrs. Villiers," by Mr. Hubert Wales, to be shortly published by Mr. John Long, the author presents to us a point of view in regard to physical disunion in marriage that has never before been discussed in a book. The situation is one that demands great delicacy and tact and reserve, and Mr. Hubert Wales rises to his opportunity. "Mr. and Mrs. Villiers" in conception and execution towers above hundreds of successful novels, and few readers will be disposed to resent the introduction of matters which, in general, purges are better left alone. The book promises to excite much controversy.

FORMER HONGKONG JOURNALIST.
 DIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.
 On Sunday, June 17th, at the Pretoria Hospital, Mr. Thomas Morton Pollock died suddenly, at the age of thirty years.

The late Mr. Pollock, who was quite recently appointed editor of the Transvaal Advertiser, was both well known and popular at Pretoria, and his colleagues write very feelingly of their loss.

Mr. Pollock was professionally trained in Glasgow, and about six years ago came out to Hongkong as chief reporter for the Daily Press, which position he filled very satisfactorily for about three years. He went to South Africa in 1903, joining the same journal in whose service he died. After about a year at Pretoria, he went to Middelburg to edit the Observer; but, not many months elapsed before he was persuaded to return to the Advertiser at Pretoria, on which paper, as already stated, he had just worked his way up to the top position. He was Hon. Sec. to the Pretoria Journalists' Association, and a strong supporter of the Calcedonian Society. He married a young lady in Cape Colony just over a year before he died. The Transvaal Leader and Cape Times speak very highly of his abilities and promise.

MILITARY HOSPITAL SHIP SOLD.
 Yesterday afternoon, on board the Meander, Mr. T. F. Hough, of Messrs. Hughes & Hough, auctioneers, offered that vessel for sale by public auction. A goodly number of Chinese was in attendance, and the sale opened with a bid of \$20,000. \$4,000 bids were then the order until the amount offered was \$45,000. Then two intending purchasers kept up the competition by \$500 bids, Messrs. Yee Wo-tai and Chiu Koo's last bid of \$500, bringing the amount offered up to \$50,000. They were declared the purchasers.

PEKING SYNDICATE BEARER SHARES.
 A correspondent writes: "The directors of the Peking Syndicate, Limited, have decided in future to issue shares warrant to bearer, and any present holder of registered shares can have his shares converted on application. This step has been taken, no doubt, to suit the convenience of French investors, who are largely interested in the Peking Syndicate, and who have little relish for the costly and cumbersome English registered share. The advantage is readily apparent when the question of dividend Revenue stamps is considered."

"Take the case of a sale of 100 Pekings at 13, when the share is registered. The purchaser has to pay 12 1/2 to Somerset House for the privilege of making the bargain; but in the case of bearer shares the law only demands 1 1/2 per cent. on issue, so that there is a large, clear saving, and, of course, the shares thereafter remain bearer shares in perpetuity. It is really remarkable that all companies do not issue bearer shares, the advantage being so apparent. The one argument against them is their liability to loss; but in these days of banks and safe deposits that is not a matter of much concern."—Financial News.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE IRON FOUNDRY.
 ONE FROM THE HOKKAIDO.
 The iron ore purchased by the Imperial Iron Foundry exceeds 210,000 tons yearly, and is imported from the Taiya iron mine in China. The ore produced in the Abuta Iron Mine in the Hokkaido, which was opened last year, has been found of good quality, containing 53 per cent. of iron, much resembling the ore from China. For the encouragement of the Hokkaido iron mine, the Imperial Iron Foundry has placed a contract with the mine for the purchase of 80,000 tons of the ore this year. The price agreed upon is said to be Y. 7 per ton, or Y. 600,000 for the year's supply. If the ore produced in the Hokkaido is found satisfactory, its purchase by the Imperial authorities will be continued.

The chief bar-boy and a coolie in the employ of the Club Lusitano were charged at the instance of Chief Excise Officer Hoggarth with being in possession of nine bags of prepared opium. Mr. Golding appeared for the defendants. From the evidence it appeared that the opium was found in a basket belonging to the club and hung on a wall in the passage leading to the servants' quarters of the club, and not in the possession of any person. After a somewhat lengthy hearing, his Worship discharged both defendants.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

SIR W. H. MARSH DEAD.

FORMER HONGKONG OFFICIAL.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Sir William Henry Marsh is dead, aged 79 years.

(Who's Who says: Marsh, Sir William Henry, K.C.M.G., m. 1887, Colonial Civil Service, 1848-87; p. Woodside, Epping, Essex, 29 July, 1827; s. of J. Marsh; m. Williamina, d. of late Rev. W. Mackenzie, North Leith (d. 1891). Auditor-General of Mauritius; Colonial Secretary and Auditor-General of Hongkong, 1879; acted as Governor of Hongkong on several occasions; 18 months on special duty in Cyprus, 1880-82; received in 1884 through the Colonial Office "l'expression des remerciements du Gouvernement de la République Française." Address: 88, St. James's Street, S.W. Club: Tattersall House.)

[Debut gives the following additional particulars: Sir William Marsh was clerk to the Procurator-General, Mauritius, 1848-56; Crown Solicitor, 1856-58; Chief Clerk, C.S.O., 1859-65; Special Immigration Commissioner to India, 1865; Assistant Colonial Secretary, 1865-70; Acting Colonial Secretary, 1875-76; 1876-79; m. 1879-79. He was specially employed as Auditor and Assistant-General in Cyprus, 1880-81; was Colonial Secretary of Hongkong from 1879 to 1887, when he retired. He once administered the Government of Mauritius and five times the Government of Hongkong.]

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

LONDON, July 24th.

Severest repressive measures have been taken to avert a revolution in St. Petersburg.

A pogrom has begun in Odessa.

REUTER'S SERVICE.]

RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 22nd.

The Tsar has dissolved the Duma by a Ukase, and has ordered the convocation of a new Duma on the 5th March, 1907. The Duma buildings are closed and guarded by the police, who refuse admission, and the Embassies are guarded by troops. A State extraordinary defence has been proclaimed in St. Petersburg. Signs of disaffection have reappeared in the army, and cavalry has been sent to Kronstadt, where a ferment has broken out in the garrison. A meeting of 2,500 bluejackets at Sevastopol, has drawn up demands for presentation to Admiral Skrydloff, which if not granted will be followed by a revolt of the whole of the Black Sea Fleet. Troops are massing in St. Petersburg and Moscow, also at other centres, in addition to the Guard regiments which marched into St. Petersburg on Thursday. All the proletarian organisations have completed preparations for a pacific general strike.

DEATH OF MR. C. H. THOMPSON.

Regret will be expressed at the death of Mr. C. H. Thompson, one of the firm of Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co., which took place on June 21st between Yokohama and Honolulu. Additional paths are given to the sad event by the fact that the deceased was on his way home to enjoy a well-earned holiday. Mr. Thompson, who was in his 47th year, had been long identified with the commercial interests of the Colony, and during his lengthy residence here had formed many friends, to whom his death will be a severe blow.

THE PERILS OF LECTURING.
 Dr. Chen San-on charged Lan Han-tan, a school teacher, with assault. Apparently the doctor had been giving a lecture at Yau-mai on the subject of roguery, and as the audience considered his remarks were becoming rather personal, some of them shouted "Kill him!" Then they attacked him in force, dragged him down, and beat him very severely. The teacher was the only one of his assailants he could recognise and over his head he broke his umbrella. The defendant was fined \$20 for the assault and ordered to pay \$5 compensation to the doctor. In addition he was bound over to keep the peace for three months.

ROY'S BIG THEFT.
 Yeung Tsan, schoolboy, of 28, Cochrane Street, was brought up charged with having stolen a cash box containing a gold watch and ring valued at \$138 and a promissory note worth \$500 from an old woman in Aberdeen Street. He admitted the theft, but the case was remanded, pending the arrest of the man who was said to have prompted him.

ILLEGAL OPTUM.
 The chief bar-boy and a coolie in the employ of the Club Lusitano were charged at the instance of Chief Excise Officer Hoggarth with being in possession of nine bags of prepared opium. Mr. Golding appeared for the defendants. From the evidence it appeared that the opium was found in a basket belonging to the club and hung on a wall in the passage leading to the servants' quarters of the club, and not in the possession of any person. After a somewhat lengthy hearing, his Worship discharged both defendants.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RAMIE (RHEA).—A PROMISING INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEAR SIR,—I have already called your attention to the possibilities of Ramie (Rhea) cultivation. There is a vast opening for it in our Colonies.

The Royal Horticultural Society, I am pleased to say, is advocating its exploitation. I have the pleasure to give you a copy of the letter:—

"ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
 RAMIE.

DEAR SIR,—I was glad to see your varied collection of Ramie at our Show. It was extremely interesting, and shows that the plant and its manufacture have great possibilities in the future if carefully and scientifically conducted experiments are carried out. The Council had much pleasure in awarding you a Silver Medal.—Yours faithfully,

W. WILKES.
 The Royal Botanic Society are also recommending and advocating its extended cultivation. They also awarded a Silver Medal—and are publishing a report which I hope to send you later.

One of our leading Agronomists writes:—
 "If there is anything in it at all it means that we have a new industry of no mean importance. It means not only that we may be able to grow and dehydrate but that later on, like the kindred industry of Jute on the banks of the Hoogly, we may come to see the degumming, bleaching and weaving of Rhea. Here we have an improvement of the right order, a new industry which bids fair to eclipse Jutigo even in its palmy days. Strength, weaving, Rhea to be 100, Hemp 30, Flax 25, Silk 13 Cotton 12, its filaments 2 1/2 to 18, it resists atmospheric influences; air and water have little influence on it no matter how long exposed; these are only a few of its merits. It is lustrous like silk, an ideal clothing material."

Anyone can grow it. I shall be pleased to send a pamphlet on cultivation to anyone applying. If anyone who has specimens growing will send me samples well dried before packing I will gladly report on the prospects and quality of fibre. Not only is it an agricultural but a manufacturing industry for our Colonies. All who have land should experiment. It costs nothing to grow a trial patch but a small outlay for seed.—Yours faithfully,
 D. EDWARDS-RADCLIFFE.
 Staines, England.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, July 24th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISH JUDGE).

DISPUTED PROMISSORY NOTE.

The Kat Lee and the Kwong Ching Cheung firm to recover the sum of \$211 1/2 principal and interest due on a promissory note dated April 20th, 1906, or in the alternative for money lent.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner (of Mr. O. D. Thomson's office) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing for the defendant.
 Plaintiff said defendant applied to his son for the money, and on his son representing the case to him he agreed to advance it, receiving a promissory note from the defendants in return.
 Cross-examined—Defendant did not know whether his son had handed over the \$200. He was unacquainted with the members of the defendant firm.

After further evidence his Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, July 24th.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

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Dr. Chen San-on charged Lan Han-tan, a school teacher, with assault. Apparently the doctor had been giving a lecture at Yau-mai on the subject of roguery, and as the audience considered his remarks were becoming rather personal, some of them shouted "Kill him!" Then they attacked him in force, dragged him down, and beat him very severely. The teacher was the only one of his assailants he could recognise and over his head he broke his umbrella. The defendant was fined \$20 for the assault and ordered to pay \$5 compensation to the doctor. In addition he was bound over to keep the peace for three months.

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HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on July 24th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. F. Clark (president) presided, and there were also present—Dr. Pearce, M.O.H., Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, Dr. Macfarlane, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Mr. F. J. Bodeley, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. Fung Wa-chun, Mr. Lau Chup-see, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

"EXPLOITING THE LANDLORD."

The reply from the Government relative to compensation for damage done during the cleansing and disinfecting of premises stated that "the Government will in accordance with the provision of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1903 give reasonable compensation for property destroyed or damaged by cleansing and disinfecting where the case of infection has been duly reported. They have no authority and do not intend to go beyond this provision."

Mr. SHELTON HOOPER intimated that he requires further discussion.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—Although section 89 of the Ordinance allows the Government a loophole to escape paying compensation when cases of infection have not been duly reported, it does not follow that it is equitable for the Government to take advantage of it. "The landlord is helpless in the matter, so why should he be the sufferer?" The Government is bound to lose in the long run over the policy of exploiting the landlord for all his worth.

The Hon. REGISTRAR-GENERAL There seems no provision for compensating landlords. The PRESIDENT explained that it was open to the Board to make the house where processes of disinfection had been carried out presentable again.

Mr. HOOPER said if that were carried out it would be quite satisfied.

Mr. HUMPHREYS Do I understand that the Government will not grant any compensation in cases where no notices have been given?

The PRESIDENT—That is what the instruction amounts to. "The Ordinance is to be carried out as it stands."

Mr. HUMPHREYS I think it is very hard on the landlord, who is absolutely helpless if the tenant does not report the case.

The PRESIDENT thought the question raised by Mr. Hooper might be met. He would look into it.

On this understanding, the subject was not pursued.

INSANITARY VILLAGES.

With reference to the report of the Medical Officer of Health, relative to the condition of the villages of Tai Hong and Wong Nai Chung, Mr. Hooper asked what about the latter.

The PRESIDENT The letter has returned to his country.

Mr. HOOPER—It was leprosy then, sir?

The PRESIDENT—Yes, it was. He was sent to his country, but returned.

It was agreed to forward the report to the Government.

THE CUBICLE QUESTION.

With reference to an application for permission to erect four wooden posts for hanging curtains on a Chinese floor, Mr. Humphreys wrote that the "cubicle question wants going into de novo. Curtains, rugs, sackings, etc., are much more dangerous to health than properly arranged cubicles. No amount of ordinances and no quantity of inspectors will ever prevent Chinese putting up temporary partitions of the above nature."

CONCRETE GROUND SURFACES.

Further correspondence was submitted regarding the question of concrete ground surfaces.

Mr. LAU CHUP-SEE intimated "I don't think the P.C.M.O. should have given such instructions as he did in his minute dated July 2nd without first consulting the Board. It is entirely a question for the Board, and the papers should have been laid before the Board before any instructions were issued. If the P.C.M.O. was correct, then the only way the Board can have section 112 carried out is to prove a nuisance under section 26, and the notices, which were served during the past two years requiring property owners to relay the concrete land within the last four or five years, should not have been served at all, and the owners and tenants would have been saved a lot of trouble and expense. According to sections 111 and 112, the concrete must be laid to the satisfaction of the Board, and in this case the Board had not been consulted before a line of action was drawn. The P.C.M.O.'s minute introduces an entirely new view of the matter, and he takes upon himself to decide what is only in the province of the Board. What are the instructions referred to by Mr. Carter in his minute dated July 5th given by the M.O.H., who, as the adviser to the Board, and as one of the chief executive officials for the enforcement of the ordinance, appears to have been ignored in the matter? The concreting of ground surfaces in every instance was carried out under the supervision of and passed by the sanitary surveyor and the plague inspectors, and yet, after two or three years, when another officer is told to go round to see the same thing he condemns it. Who is to suffer for this state of affairs? The owners of property and their tenants are the sufferers. The course proposed by the P.C.M.O. appears as if it is to shield an officer by whom the concrete was passed. As in this instance, he admits he might not have examined all the houses in question, so it may be presumed that in some other instances he might not have examined at all, but simply signed the certificate, as he thought fit. Mr. Perkins reports that the concrete "had never been good", and that being so, the work should never have been passed. It would not have cost the owner anything more than contract price if at the time the surveyor

had refused to pass the work, whereas now to add cement on the top of a compromise will cost the owner, if not more, equally as much money and trouble as to do the work over again. I strongly object to the compromise unless the Board itself is prepared to pay for what is not due to the fault of the owner."

Mr. HOOPER—This contains a serious allegation against the officer who passed the work and issued the certificate in the first instance and should be thoroughly investigated.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—The P.C.M.O.'s instructions to Mr. Carter dated July 2nd may have been ultra vires, but they were very sensible, and should in my opinion be endorsed by the Board.

Mr. HEWITT—I would like to have a written explanation of a paragraph I have marked in the surveyor, Mr. Bryan's, minute.

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN I would suggest that the matter be thoroughly sifted before effecting any compromise.

Hon. REGISTRAR-GENERAL The inspection is not made to protect the owner against the contractor he employs.

The PRESIDENT—I am afraid we shall get no satisfactory solution of this concerning question until the Board's resolution of November 28th, 1905, is given effect to. This asks for four inches of cement concrete in lieu of the six inches of lime concrete. Experts state that it is practically impossible to get good lime concrete in Hongkong.

An application was presented from the masters of the stone quarries of Ngau Tau Kok, Sai Cho Wan, Cha Kwo Ling and Lyeomoon for a piece of land to be set apart for use as a public cemetery.

Mr. HEWITT pointed out the probability of an increase of population in this district within the next few years, and remarking—that he would like to have the question of a cemetery discussed.

The question was referred to the Registrar-General.

The PRESIDENT said they could not give effect to that resolution as an amendment of the existing ordinance, until after the commission had finished its deliberations. If it was the wish of the Board, Mr. Hooper and he might inspect those particular houses. He read Mr. Bryan's explanation on the point raised by Mr. Hewitt.

Mr. HEWITT said it was no explanation at all. It showed that the work must have been slackly done.

The President's suggestion was approved.

SENIOR INSPECTOR'S AUTHORITY.

The following draft authority which is to empower senior inspectors to enter premises and inspect and seize food in accordance with section 83 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903, was submitted: "I, the undersigned, hereby authorise you, a senior sanitary inspector in the Colony of Hongkong, when instructed in writing by a Medical Officer of Health or the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon to do so, to enter, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., any shop or premises used for the sale or preparation for sale, or for the storage of food, to inspect or examine any food found therein which you may have reason to believe is intended to be used as human food, and, in case any such food appears to be unfit for such use, to seize and submit the same to the officer signing the said instructions. (Sd.) Secretary."

Mr. HEWITT in a minute said he agreed to the draft authority provided it was distinctly understood that even with this general instruction a sanitary inspector could only enter a certain house when he had specific instructions to do so from the M.O.H. and C.V.S.

MACAO MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Mortality statistics from Macao were laid on the table. They showed the total deaths for the week ending July 9th to be 72, or 17.74 per thousand.

HONGKONG'S MORTALITY.

The mortality statistics for the week ended May 26th, shows the death rate of the British foreign and Chinese community, excluding the army and navy, to be 34.1, as against 23.7 for the corresponding week of last year.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the highest scores for the Governor's Cup during the month of July, 1906. There were 133 entries, the highest score being made by Mr. Watt:

A. J. Watt	62	8	70
G. H. Wakeman	63	6	69
L. G. Bird	60	8	68
R. M. Eakiel	53	15	68
J. C. Gow	67	scratched	67
Sir Francis Pigott	63	4	67
Dr. W. W. Pearce	68	9	67
D. J. McKenna	61	6	65
J. F. Pidgeon	61	scratched	61
J. C. Peter	60	4	61
J. McCubbin	52	12	61
R. D. Atkinson	46	18	61
W. J. Saunders	44	20	61
C. E. H. Beavis	57	6	63
W. Dobs	57	6	63
A. Moir	53	10	63
E. W. Terry	49	14	63
W. H. T. Davis	56	6	62
W. F. Wigham	46	16	62
S. A. Joseph	49	12	61
H. W. Bird	40	23	60
Capt. Barnes-Lawrence	39	20	59
W. Chatham	49	10	59
Dr. J. M. Harston	38	20	58
J. Hatching	38	20	58
R. E. O. Bird	47	10	57
A. Blawie	46	10	56
J. S. Lowington	46	8	54
Dr. W. B. A. Moore	40	14	54
Dr. Evan Jones	45	8	53
R. E. Goldsmith	33	20	53
G. E. Merrell	32	20	52
W. C. Humphreys	24	28	52
C. W. Brett	42	8	50

The pool competition of the 21st and 22nd July was won by Mr. A. J. Watt with a score of 52 + 8 = 70.

"SEE-SEE."

CHINESE COMIC OPERA AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

Mr. George Edwards has almost completely reversed to an earlier type of opera-bouffe with the new piece produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on June 20th. It would have been a real comic opera had there not been two comic songs about dolls and lanterns which were palpably dragged in to enliven matters—which they did. One is almost inclined to overlook these, and declare that it was, in very truth, comic opera, for the heroine was changed at birth and the hero changes his clothes every five minutes.

But, comic opera or not comic opera, "See-See" is a very magnificent show, and the music is more coherent and artistic than we have heard for a long time (if we except "Veronique" and "The Little Michus"), and just as tuneful as more jingling compositions. Mr. Sidney Jones, a trained musician, with the help of Mr. Frank Tenen, who has added seven very attractive numbers, has provided a score much more heavily harmonised than is the case with the majority of the lighter musical plays, orchestrated by the hand of a scholar—and this has not prevented him from inventing tunes which are charmingly melodious; more than one of them haunt the ear. Among these are the "quintette" "The Third Moon" and the love duet "See-See." The choruses and concerted pieces, too, are generally extremely rhythmic and "catchy," as well as sonorous and admirably scored. Mr. Tenen's contributions, too, are, without exception, dainty and pretty.

We positively decline to tell the story, the chief reason being that we are quite unable to do so. We are shown gorgeous pictures of modern China—the first being a particularly striking and original combination of red roofs and green, the second a lovely scene of lake, pagoda, and summer houses. Mr. Huntley Wright assumes about a dozen disguises, and he has a topical song, "Free, Free" is the Happy Chinese, which alone should make the piece a success. He wants to marry Len, a young lady very charmingly played by Miss Adrienne "Gardner." There is also another charming Chinese girl—the name of whom we look particularly Mongolian by the way—a "Pearl beyond Price," delightfully acted and sung by Miss Denise Orme, who is one of the finest and most finished vocalists on the stage to-day. She falls in love with Yen, a young Chinaman played by Mr. Maurice Parkes (with pitiable, who sings his love songs in his own languishing and melodious fashion. There are many other characters, played among others by Mr. Henry in his robust and mettlesome style, Mr. Fred Emney, and Miss Gabrielle Ray, as a boy, who dances his way cheerily and alacrily through the play.

"See-See" is quite a change from the ordinary musical comedy, and should be a big success.—*Evening Standard.*

IS VICEROY SHUM GOING?

ANOTHER REPORT OF HIS REMOVAL.

The "Notes on Native Affairs" in A. C. Daily News of July 21st include the following: "The Viceroy, which while lacking official confirmation, for the present has every chance of turning out true, has come from Peking. It is to the effect that the Council of State Affairs (Chung-wu-ch'u) after frequent secret conferences with the Grand Council, is on the point of strongly recommending to the Throne the appointment of H. E. Tuan Fang (one of the Travelling Commissioners at present substituting the Viceroy of the Min-Chi (Fukien-Chekiang) provinces, to be Viceroy of the Liang Kiang (Kiangnan, Kiangsi and Anhui) provinces, in which case the present acting Viceroy of those provinces, H. E. Chou Fu, will go to Canton to take up the substantive Viceroyship of the Two Kuang provinces, vice the retiring incumbent H. E. Pan Chuan-shan, who goes to Fochow to fill the post of substantive Viceroy of the Min-Chi provinces. There could not be a happier way to satisfy the discontent now rife in the vicerealties named, the fact being that the present acting Viceroy at Nanking is not considered in mandarin circles to be a strong enough man for the difficult and onerous duties of that post, while the notorious squabbles and disagreements between the Viceroy and the Governor of the Canton-Hankow Railway will be more likely to cease. Finally it is reported that H. E. Yang Shi-hsing, at present acting Governor of Shanhai province, is to be confirmed in his post. At one time there were some intentions in Peking to transfer his Excellency to some other place on account of certain intrigues against him."

SOCIALISTS AND POLICE IN JAPAN.

PROTECTING THE IMPRESSIONABLES.

The Tokyo Police have determined to take rigorous measures for the suppression of Socialist ideas among young men, in compliance with the recent general instructions of the Minister for Education. At a recent lecture at the Young Men's Hall in Kanada, held by the Socialists to protest against the proposed increase of the electric fare, the police closely scrutinised those entering the hall, and a youth under age was sent away. About 700 of those seeking admission were thus turned away. The same course was taken at another meeting at the Tokiwa Club at Nihombashi a few days later, and many persons were sent away. This is said to be the fixed policy of the Government in dealing with Socialists and the example of the Metropolitan Police will be followed by the local police throughout the Empire.

"TREMBLE AND OBEY."

ANOTHER COOLIE CHAMPION.

In the House of Commons on June 26th, Mr. Gooch asked whether the attention of the Colonial Secretary had been called to a translation of the repatriation proclamation which had recently appeared, containing a concluding sentence ordering the Chinese in Hongkong to "tremble and obey"; whether this was actually posted in the compounds; and if so, why it was omitted from the version read to the House.

Mr. Churchill, replying, said:—The version which I read to the House was that supplied to the Secretary of State by the High Commissioner before the notice was posted at the mines, and I need scarcely add that it was the version in every respect. Inquiry will now be made, by having the Chinese translation of the proclamation retranslated into English, to ascertain whether it had gained anything in substance or style during the translation from English into Chinese.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

PROPOSED COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill, which has now received the approval of the Committee by whom, under the presidency of Mr. Laurence Hardy, it has been considered in several important respects, has been reported to the House. One of a number of new clauses proposed provided that British ships not wholly engaged in the coasting trade of a British possession should be exempt from the special provisions enacted by the Legislature of such British possession if they had complied with the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894.

Mr. Lloyd-George admitted that the proposal was reasonable, but to pass any such enactment without some kind of conference beforehand would lead to friction. The Colonial Office was at present in communication with the Colonies on the subject, and the Government of New Zealand and Australia had been invited to a conference to consider this and other questions affecting shipping. That conference would take place immediately before the Colonial Conference, and at this subject would be discussed, whereas, if dealt with now, it would result in the Colonies raising questions of dignity, self-government, and Colonial rights.

Mr. Austin Taylor, who had brought forward the amendment, withdrew it.

Sir C. Jackson proposed a new clause to increase the accommodation allowed on board ship from 12 to 18 square feet per man, printing out that in the seals of air allowed seamen were held to be entitled to one-third what was necessary in lodging-houses, hospitals, military barracks, workhouses. The allowance was lower than for criminals and sailors.

Mr. Lloyd-George sympathised with the amendment, but pointed out that the present minimum of 72 cubic feet for each seaman had been left behind by most shipowners. He suggested that 120 cubic feet, which had been recommended by the Labour Commission, should be made the standard, but that if the sleeping accommodation was not under 72 feet the rest of the accommodation might be given as mess-room or bath room. "It was not quite accurate to say that the accommodation for seamen was less than for criminals."

In view of Mr. Lloyd-George's suggestion, the amendment was withdrawn, and soon afterwards the question that the bill should be reported to the House was agreed to amid cheers.

RUSSIAN MASSACRE.

GUILTY POLICE AND GOVERNOR.

It has now been proved that the Bielsk massacre was carefully arranged by the police. The story of bombs thrown by Jews at a Corpus Christi procession was a clever invention for rousing the fury of the populace.

What happened was that the tools of the police, the agents-provocateurs and the police themselves, disguised as hoodlums, seized the opportunity when the streets were thronged by crowds looking on at the procession to manufacture a case of a Jewish attack. This they did, it appears, by firing from a window at the procession, killing five women previously "removed" the chief of police, whose humanity would have prevented the pogrom.

The same thing would have happened at Warsaw had not three agents-provocateurs been seized and forced to reveal the plot.

The following telegram, received by the Jewish World, on the subject of the anti-Jewish outbreaks in Russia, has been communicated to Reuters' Agency:—

German Frontier, 20 p.m.; by messenger from Bielsk.

To-day has passed quietly. Tramway traffic has been suspended, the people boycotting the service, and demanding that all the employees who took part in the pogrom should be dismissed.

In one house in Nikolai street twelve charred corpses were discovered.

The Jewish shops are all closed as a mark of mourning.

The Governor made a speech to the police officials before the beginning of the massacre, in which he said: "Do your duty according to your oath, as you have done it hitherto."

Many Christians who have given evidence that the police took part in the pogrom are receiving threatening letters. Nevertheless it is irrefragably established that the police, disguised as hoodlums, were instigators of and participants in the massacres of the Jews.

On Saturday an officer shot dead a young Jew named Rubinska in the open street. He was arrested, but has now been set at liberty, and walks about unmolested in Bielsk.

AMERICAN COURT IN CHINA.

ARRIVAL OF JUDGE WILLEY.

We take the following from the N. C. Daily News of the 21st inst.:—Mr. Lobban R. Willey, the first Judge of the newly constituted American Court in China, arrived here by the T. K. S. Hongkong Maru yesterday afternoon. He willingly accorded our representative an interview at the American Consulate. Tall, broad-shouldered, with a commanding forehead and a powerful chin, he has an exceedingly pleasant manner and articulates his words so carefully that there can be no chance of his being misunderstood. He welcomed our representative information owing to the suddenness with which he was called upon to take up the appointment. Mr. Willey has been Attorney-General of the Philippines for the last five years, and he was about to enjoy a well-earned furlough, when he received a cable from the State Department at Washington offering him the post of Judge of the American Court of China. The details contained in the cable were meagre, but he nevertheless resigned his post, sold his furniture, and a day or two later was on the sea, en route for Shanghai. Mr. Willey could not say anything about the constitution or rules of the new Court, as he has not yet received any further instructions than those contained in the cable referred to. Nor can he say when it may be possible to have a short vacation before beginning to take the cases down for hearing. He evinced much interest in the British Supreme Court, saying he had heard a great deal of its reputation for efficiency and justice. He asked, too, several questions about the other Consular Courts in Shanghai.

We are asked to inform our readers that arrangements have been made for members of the Szechwan Association to meet Judge Willey at the American Consulate-General at 11 a.m. to-day. Mr. Willey has had some years' experience in the East, and we trust that during his incumbency the American Court will justifiably its creation and worthily uphold the reputation of the country it represents.

KODAKS AT HOME PRICES.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK (23-12-6d.) \$98.00
" 4 CARTRIDGE (25-15-0d.) \$60.00

LONG. HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SAINT LEHON TONIC WINE.

DOCTOR DUSSAUD: The Composition of the famous Wine of SAINT LEHON imposes confidence and draws attention of Doctors upon its use. I have ordered it to several of my patients who were overcoming an illness, and have noticed the recovery of their strength and the rapid renewal of Good Health through its use.

The new product must take its place in new therapeutics and render service to our Doctors.

\$22.00 - PER DOZEN.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

JAPANESE OPINION OF CHINA'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Yamaza, Director of the Political Bureau in the Foreign Office, who has just returned from a tour of inspection in Manchuria, observes that the prospects of the South Manchuria Railway are quite hopeful. At present the train consists of different types of engines in bad condition. On wet days passengers have to use umbrellas even in the first and second class, as water leaks through the roof. It is to be hoped the management of the railway will be taken over by the company without delay. The public are now allowed to travel by ordinary trains without a pass from the military authorities, but passes are still required for journeys by military trains.

Turning to the subject of trade, Mr. Yamaza says that, owing to the absence of agents and other necessary commercial machinery in Peking, oil-cake and other important Manchurian products are not coming to Peking, all being sent to Newchwang. It is therefore necessary to set up in Peking all the necessary commercial machinery without loss of time. Superior accommodation must be provided to divert goods for shipment to Peking.

Mr. Yamaza then refers to the attitude of the Chinese Government in connection with the South Manchuria Railway Company, and states that the Chinese Government has not yet been approached on the subject of its shares in the company. Under the impression that the Chinese Government appears to be but little inclined to contribute towards the capital. They are at present absorbed in the agitation for the so-called restoration of autonomy, aspiring only for empty rights and names and utterly regardless of real profit.

We learn from a Tokyo dispatch that the Japanese Government has been negotiating a foreign loan for the South Manchuria Railway Company and the matter is now almost agreed upon.—*Japan Chronicle.*

THE VALUE OF PORT ARTHUR.

INTERESTING PROPOSITION.

A Tokyo dispatch states that the question of the value of Port Arthur as a stronghold is engaging attention in military circles. It is stated that the opinion is gaining ground that it is inadvisable to reconstruct the fortress, expending a large amount of money and arousing the suspicion of the Powers, and that defensive works should be rather entirely destroyed.

A recent message states that the question of the re-defence of Port Arthur has now been practically decided upon. Japanese military plans attach great importance to Sasebo, and it is proposed to make Port Arthur an ordinary naval station. Appropriate defences will be constructed, leaving Port Arthur as free as is practicable from military relations, in view of the opening of Peking as a free port.

LUMBERING ON THE YALU.

FORMATION OF A CHINO-JAPANESE COMPANY.

During the war a lumber-office was established on the Yalu by the Japanese Army for the purpose of cutting lumber for the use of the Army, and this office has continued in operation until the present. We are given to understand that the work will be transferred to a lumber company, which is to be jointly established by Japanese and Chinese, according to the Japanese agreement in regard to Manchuria signed in Peking in December last by Baron Komura.

A HANDY-MAN'S ESCAPE.

An amusing incident occurred on the Yokohama Bund on July 13th. A blue-jacket—a big, burly fellow—from one of the British warships in harbour, who had been making merry during his leave on shore, was walking along the Bund towards the Hotel. Being minus his hat and of a somewhat untidy gait, he attracted the attention of a Japanese policeman, who, as far as we can gather, followed the blue-jacket a short distance. Jack, not appreciating the company of the guardian of the law, is stated to have struck the latter. In a short time another policeman was seen walking towards the blue-jacket, who, thinking himself in a tight corner, slipped off to the fore-dock, quickly and nimbly, and was off from the shore.

The police did not emulate the tar's example, but in a very short time a police launch was steaming from the hatoba with half-a-dozen constables on board. A boat was secured and manned by two policemen, and the two craft tried to arrest the "fugitive from justice." But threats and inducements were of no avail. Jack was able to defy the lot. Soon, however, a British naval seaman got safely on-board, he saved his hand to the large crowd who had witnessed the incident. A policeman was taken on the naval launch, and the two were conveyed to the British warship, where Jack's leave will probably be stopped during the remainder of his stay at Yokohama.—*Japan Chronicle.*

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LTD.

MANUFACTURERS

AND

IMPORTERS

OF

HIGH-CLASS

PIANOS,

ORGANS,

AND

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

MUSICAL

INSTRUMENT.

OPPOSITE KING EDWARD HOTEL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1906. 1116

DUMB SHAREHOLDERS AND ANONYMOUS CRITICS.

The following pertinent letter has appeared in the N. C. Daily News:—

Sir, A number of your readers must have been somewhat surprised by the various anonymous letters appearing in your columns with reference to the affairs of Farnham, Boyd & Co.

At the meeting of the Company, held a few days ago, only two individual shareholders expressed their dissatisfaction with the management of the Company—all the other shareholders present remained silent, thus either proving that they were fully satisfied with the explanations given by the Chairman and that they approved of the accounts, or else lacking the moral courage to make any statement to the contrary.

It is surely anything but fair that people, who have any remarks to make against the Company, do not sign their letters, as only when this is done can they expect the Directors of the Company to entertain any unjust statements; otherwise outsiders must get the impression that these letters are only inspired by spec

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FOUR-DAILY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND BUXATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 2nd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	On 2nd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 3rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CHING WO"	On 3rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 10th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CYCLOPS"	On 23rd August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"BELLEROPHON"	On 30th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 30th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENAI"	On 6th September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHON"	On 6th September.

HOMELANDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"PINUSSEY"	On 31st July.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"PATROCLUS"	On 7th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ORRETES"	On 14th August.
LIVERPOOL, DIRECT	"TYDEUS"	On 29th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	On 29th August.
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM and LIVERPOOL	"ALCIBIUS"	On 30th August.

Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates, and taking Cargo for Genoa, Marseilles
and Hull to connect with "Astraea" at Singapore.
Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & ALL PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO.	"TELEMACHUS"	On 4th August.
HAMA	"BELLEROPHON"	On 1st September.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA & PACIFIC COAST	"TYDEUS"	On 15th August.
	"STENTOR"	On 29th September.

For Freight, apply to—
HONGKONG, 25th July, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KOBE	"TAIYUAN"	On 25th July.
SHANGHAI	"KASHING"	On 26th July.
SWATOW, WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO, and TIENTSIN	"KWEICHOW"	On 28th July.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 31st July.
SHANGHAI	"YU HOW"	On 1st August.
CHEFOO and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 1st August.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"KWEIYANG"	On 7th August.
	"TAIYUAN"	On 11th August.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified
Surgeon is carried.
Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other
Australian Ports.
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
For Freight or Passage, apply to—
HONGKONG, 25th July, 1906.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. [11]



OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"JOSHIN MARU" H. ORTA	THURSDAY, 26th July, at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"AKASHI MARU" J. A. MERLIN	WEDNESDAY, 25th July, at 10 A.M.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and
are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidsip. Unrivalled Table.
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.
HONGKONG, 24th July, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager. [14]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF
12 days Across the Pacific in the "EMPRESS LINE." Saving 3 to 7 days' Ocean Travel
12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration).
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF CHINA" 6,000	Leave Hongkong WEDNESDAY, 1st Aug. ... 22nd Aug.
"TAIYAR" 4,425	Leave Hongkong WEDNESDAY, 8th Aug. ... 1st Sept.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" 6,000	Leave Hongkong WEDNESDAY, 22nd Aug. ... 12th Sept.
"ATHENIAN" 3,882	Leave Hongkong WEDNESDAY, 30th Sept. ... 29th Oct.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	Leave Hongkong WEDNESDAY, 19th Sept. ... 10th Oct.
"MONTAGUE" 6,463	Leave Hongkong WEDNESDAY, 3rd Oct. ... 27th Oct.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE,
YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the Company's PALATIAL
OVERLAND TRAINS, FAIRLY from the PACIFIC to the ATLANTIC WITHOUT
CHANGE.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 280; via New York 262.
Intermediate on Steamers ... £40, ... £42.
and 1st Class Rail ... £40, ... £42.

R.M.S. "MONTAGUE" "TAIYAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate"
passengers only to Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.
Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval
Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese
and Japanese Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to
P. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Preys, opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Thursday, 26th July, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 27th July, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 31st July, 3 P.M.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang & Yangtze
Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HONGKONG, 25th July, 1906.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS. [18]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINES.NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LOGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES, 1906
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY ... 1st August
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY ... 15th August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY ... 29th August
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY ... 12th September
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY ... 26th September
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY ... 10th October
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY ... 24th October
ELISEN ALICE	WEDNESDAY ... 7th November
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY ... 21st November

ON WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of AUGUST, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship "BAYERN"
Captain H. Forster, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will
leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 20th July. Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 31st July, and Parcel
will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 31st July.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	121 0 0	42 0 0	22 0 0
return	91 0 0	33 0 0	18 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	65 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
return	97 0 0	66 0 0	36 0 0

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	115 0 0	44 0 0	26 0 0
return	115 0 0	79 0 0	47 0 0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68 0 0	46 0 0	27 0 0
return	123 0 0	83 0 0	49 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltair and
traveling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES,
GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:
Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from
SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from Singapore to Colombo.
The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.
INTERRUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:
Passengers to European and New-York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.
VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN,
HERBERTSHOF, MATUJI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	SAILING DATE
WILLEHAD	TUESDAY, 21st Aug.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	TUESDAY, 18th Aug.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	TUESDAY, 13rd Oct.

ON TUESDAY, the 21st AUGUST, at Noon, the Steamship "WILLEHAD,"
Captain Obermaier, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	return \$80.00
TO NEW GUINEA	\$25.00	\$15.00	return \$40.00
TO BRISBANE	\$20.00	\$12.00	return \$32.00
TO SYDNEY	\$23.00	\$15.00	return \$38.00
TO MELBOURNE	\$24.00	\$16.00	return \$40.00
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$50.00	return \$130.00
TO KOBE	\$85.00	\$55.00	return \$140.00
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$90.00	return \$230.00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer 497 0 0.
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA " " 90 0 0.
From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the J.P.R. Co.'s steamer, or via San
Francisco by the O. & O.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
"WILLEHAD"	Wednesday, 1st Aug.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, & PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	Wednesday, 1st Aug.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, & SACHSEN	Wednesday, 15th Aug.

Reaching Yokohama in less than six days.
TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San
Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & O.S.S. Co.,
T. E. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the
Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—
1st Class ... 492 0 0.
To London via Plymouth or Southampton ... 63 10 0.
To Bremen ... 65 0 0.
To Paris via Cherbourg ... 65 0 0.
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltair ... 65 0 0.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to
HONGKONG, 24th July, 1906.

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS. [15]

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
COPENHAGEN.RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
ST. PETERSBURG.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR COPENHAGEN AND BALTIC PORTS.
S.S. "KINA" ... on or about the 15th Aug. from Hongkong
S.S. "SIBIRIEN" ... on or about the 1st Sept. from Hongkong

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND TONGKI.
S.S. "SIBIRIEN" ... on or about the 1st Aug. from Hongkong

For Further Particulars, apply to
HONGKONG, 23rd July, 1906.

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS. [1357]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN:

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of July	JAVA PORTS	First half of August
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of July	JAPAN PORTS	First half of August
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half of July	JAPAN PORTS	Second half of August
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	Second half of August	JAVA PORTS	Second half of August

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a
limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on
through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
HEAD AGENCY OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 375.

York Buildings, 1st Floor,
Hongkong, 24th July, 1906.

VESSELS ON THE BEAT

ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"DAKOTAH."

will be despatched for the above Ports on
SATURDAY, the 4th August.

For Freight and further particulars apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1906. [1328]

DAMPFSCHIFFS-RHEDEREI "UNION"

ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"ALBENGA."

Captain Petersen, will be despatched for the
above Port on or about SATURDAY, the
25th August, 1906.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1906. [1412]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

THE Under-mentioned GENERAL AGENTS

in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line
are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS
OF LADING for all the principal ports in
SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-
CHINA STRAITS NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly
service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from
CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars,
apply to
JOYCE & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan
Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

AKASHI MARU, Japanese str., 975, K. Obata,
22nd July—Amoy, Amoy and Swatow 21st
July, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

A. B. BROOK, Norwegian str., 541, Andersen,
14th July—Shanghai 8th July, Harbin-
vare—Osaka.

ARRATON APGAR, British str., 2,331, E. Fey,
22nd July—Calcutta 6th July, Penang
12th and Singapore 7th, General—David
Sassoon & Co.

BOURBON, French str., 900, Le Bail, 14th July
—Saigon 8th July, General—Chinese.

BRAND, Norwegian str., 1,523, M. Evensen, 9th
July—Sourabaya 24th June, Sugar—
Sander, Wieler & Co.

CORTIC, British str., 2,744, W. Finch, 20th
July—San Francisco 27th June, Mail and
General—O. & O. S. N. Co.

CRANLEY, British str., 3,903, W. R. Steele, 8th
July—Durban 13th June, Gibb, Living-
ston & Co.

CRUSADER, British str., 2,744, B. W. McBurn,
19th July—Calcutta 2nd July, Coal—
Melchers & Co.

DAKOTAH, British str., 2,300, Ross, 22nd July
—San Francisco and Shanghai 19th July,
Kerosene Oil—Standard Oil Co.

DAPHNE, German str., 1,254, E. Schipper, 21st
July—Chefoo 16th July, General—
Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

EMMA LOYKEN, German str., 1,159, G. Conrad,
10th July—Mauritius 22nd May, Sugar—
Chinese.

FRI, Norwegian str., 900, Wagle, 13th July—
Hongkong 14th July—Osaka—Asgaard,
Thorsen & Co.

HAILAN, French str., 731, L. Andersen, 23rd
July—Peking and Hobei 22nd July, Gen-
eral—A. R. Marty.

HANS WAGNER, German str., 503, J. Kage,
22nd June—Saigon 13th June, Rice—
Lauts, Wegener & Co.

HILARY, German str., 1,276, Uecker, 14th
July—Swatow 13th July, Ballast—Sander,
Wieler & Co.

IYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,918, Wm. Thompson,
23rd July—Japan and Shanghai 20th July,
General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

JACOB DREIERHOFEN, German str., 423, D.
Bark, 23rd July—Hankow 29th July and
Hobei 22nd, General—Jensen & Co.

KASHING, British str., 1,143, T. W. Pickard,
18th July—Newchwang and Chefoo 12th
July, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KUTANG, British str., 4,895, R. C. D. Bradley,
23rd July—Singapore 17th July, General—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KWACHOW, British str., 1,215, G. Hooker, 21st
July—Tientsin 9th July, General—But-
terfield & Swire.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, W. P. Baker,
30th July—Shanghai 17th July and Swatow
21st, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LANDE, Norwegian str., 919, A. E. Olsen, 22nd
July—Mojji 15th July, Coal—Asgaard,
Thorsen & Co.

LISA, Swedish str., 1,577, H. Horn Dahl, 22nd
July—Sourabaya 10th July, Sugar—
Sander, Wieler & Co.

LOWTHER CASTLE, British str., 2,361, W.
Lightoller, 21st July—Amoy 29th July,
General—Dodwell & Co.

LOYAL, German str., 1,237, Fr. Natzing, 21st
July—Bangkok 13th July, Rice and Gen-
eral—Sander, Wieler & Co.

MATTHEUS, German str., 583, N. Schumann,
20th July—Mojji 14th July, Coal—Jensen
& Co.

METRO, Chinese str., 1,346, McArthur, 21st
July—Shanghai 18th July, General—
Chinese.

MORTLAKE, English str., 1,737, F. W. Dalton,
11th July—Java 3rd July, Sugar and
Molasses—Osaka.

